





mication, and at the same time the other paragraph which they thought secured to them the essential rights and privileges of free and natural subjects, be rendered of no validity? If the former paragraph (which supposed cases depending on this people, the latter must be binding on the Crown, which thereby became guarantor of those rights and privileges. Or it must be supposed that one party is held by a compact, and the other not: Which supposition is against reason, and against law; and therefore destroys the foundation of the inference. However, supposing it well founded, it would not from thence follow, that the Charter intended such laws as should subject the inhabitants of the province to taxes without their consent: For (as appears above) it grants to them all the rights and liberties of free and natural subjects: Of which one of the most essential, is a freedom from all taxes not consented to by themselves. Nor could the parties, either grantor or grantees, intend such laws. The Royal Grantor could not, because his grant contradicts such intention; and because it is inconsistent with every idea of royalty and royal wisdom, to grant what it does not intend to grant. And it will be readily allowed that the grantees could not intend such laws, not only on account of their inconsistency with the grant, but because their acceptance of a Charter, subjecting them to such laws, would be voluntary slavery.

Your Excellency next observes, "that it cannot be contended, that by the liberties of free and natural subjects, is to be understood an exemption from acts of Parliament, because not represented there, seeing it is provided by the same Charter, that such acts shall be in force."—If the observations we have made above, and our reasoning on them be just, it will appear that no such provision is made in the Charter, and therefore that the deductions and inferences derived from the supposition of such provision, are not well founded. And with respect to representation in Parliament, as it is one of the essential liberties of free and natural subjects, and properly makes those who enjoy it liable to parliamentary acts, so, in reference to the inhabitants of this province, who are entitled to all the liberties of such subjects, the impossibility of their being duly represented in Parliament, does clearly exempt them from all such acts, at least, as have been or shall be made by Parliament to tax them: Representation and Taxation being in our opinion constitutionally inseparable.

"This grant of liberties and immunities, your Excellency informs us, is nothing more than a declaration and assurance on the part of the Crown, that the place to which our predecessors were about to remove, was and would be considered as part of the dominions of the Crown, and therefore that the subjects so removing would not become Aliens, but would, both without and within the Colony retain the liberties and immunities of free and natural subjects."

The Dominion of the crown over this Country before the arrival of our predecessors was merely ideal. Their removal hither realized that dominion, and has made the Country valuable both to the Crown and Nation, without any cost to either of them from that time to this. Even in the most distressed state of our predecessors, when they expected to be destroyed by a general conspiracy and insurrection of the Indian Natives, they had no assistance from them. This grant then of liberties, which is the only consideration they received from the Crown for so valuable an acquisition to it, instead of being violated by military power, or explained away by nice inferences and distinctions, ought in justice, and with a generous openness and freedom, to be acknowledged by every Minister of the Crown, and preserved sacred from every species of violation.

"If the plantations be part of the dominions of the Crown, this clause in the Charter (granting liberties and immunities) does not, as your Excellency observes, confer or reserve any liberties but what would have been enjoyed without it; and what the inhabitants of every other Colony do enjoy, where they are without a Charter."—Although the Colonies considered as part of the dominions of the Crown are entitled to equal liberties, the inhabitants of this Colony think it a happiness, that those liberties are confirmed and secured to them by a Charter; whereby the honour and faith of the Crown are pledged, that those liberties shall not be violated. And for protection in them we humbly look up to his present Majesty, our faithful and Lawful Sovereign, as Children to a Father, able and disposed to assist and relieve them; humbly imploring his Majesty, that his subjects of this province, ever faithful and loyal, and ever accounted such till the Stamp Act existed, and who in the late War, and upon all other Occasions, have demonstrated that faithfulness and loyalty by their vigorous and unexampled exertions in his Service, may have their Grievances redressed, and be restored to their just rights.

Your Excellency next observes, "that it is impossible the rights of English subjects should be the

same in every respect, in all parts of the dominions," and instances in the right of being "governed by laws made by themselves, whose election they have a voice in."—It is not to be supposed, that from the Kingdom to the Colonies, there is a perfect equality, you ask, "Is it not better to be governed by laws made by themselves, than by laws made by others?"—It is not better to be governed by laws made by others, than by laws made by themselves, if the laws made by others are as good as those made by themselves. But if the laws made by others are not as good as those made by themselves, it is not better to be governed by laws made by others, than by laws made by themselves.

What English subjects remove from the Kingdom to the plantations with their property, they not only remove their property, but they remove their right to be governed by laws made by themselves, and to be represented in Parliament. But if they do not remove their right to be governed by laws made by themselves, and to be represented in Parliament, they are not English subjects. On the contrary, being become inhabitants of that Colony, and qualified according to the laws of it, they can exercise that right equally with the other inhabitants of it. And this right, on like conditions, will travel with them through all the Colonies, wherein a Legislature, similar to that of the Kingdom, is established. And therefore in this respect, and we suppose in all other essential respects, it is not impossible the rights of English subjects should be the same in all parts of the dominions, under a like form of Legislature.

This right of representation is so essential and indispensable in regard of all laws for levying taxes, that a people under any form of government destitute of it, is destitute of Freedom—of that degree of freedom, for the preservation of which, government was instituted; and without which, government degenerates to Despotism. It cannot therefore be given up, or taken away, without making a breach on the essential rights of Nature.

But your Excellency is pleased to say, that "they who claim exemption as part of their rights by nature, should consider that every restraint which men are laid under by a State of government, is a privation of part of their natural rights. Even in a state of representation by election, do they not give up part of their natural rights, when they consent to be represented by such persons as shall be chosen by the majority of the electors, although their own voices may be for some other person? And is it not contrary to their natural rights to be obliged to submit to a representative for seven years, or even one year, after they are dissatisfied with his conduct, although they gave their voices for him, when he was elected? This must therefore be considered as an objection against a State of government rather than against any particular form."

Your Excellency's premises are true, but we do not think your conclusion follows from them. It is true, that every restraint of government is a privation of natural right: And the two covenants you have been pleased to mention, may be instances of that privation. But as they arise from the nature of society and government; and as government is necessary to secure other natural rights infinitely more valuable, they cannot therefore be considered as an objection, either "against a State of government" or "against any particular form" of it.

Life, Liberty, Property, and the disposal of that property with our own consent, are natural rights. Will any one put the other in competition with these, or infer that because one of them must be given up in a state of government, that the others must be given up also? The preservation of the rights is the great end of Government; and it is probable they will be effectually secured by a government, which the proprietors of them have put in the situation of, and over which they have no power of assistance whatever? Hence is deducible, representation. Which being necessary to preserve these invaluable rights of nature, is itself, for that reason, a natural right, coinciding with, and running into, that great Law of Nature, self-preservation.

Thus have we considered the most material parts of your speech, and agreeable to your desire disclosed to you our sentiments on the subject of it.

"Independence, as you justly and rightly judged, we have not in contemplation. We cannot however adopt "your mode of government," or acquiesce in all the measures you have drawn from them.

We have the highest respect for that august body the parliament, and do not pretend to question the exact limits of its authority, or with the measure that is due to it, we are humbly of Opinion, that as all human authority in the nature of it, is and ought to be limited, it cannot constitutionally extend, for the reasons we have above suggested, to the levying of taxes in any form, on the subjects of this province.

In such principles as these "our predecessors were easy and happy;" and in the due execution of such, their descendants, the present inhabitants of this province have been, easy and happy: But they are not so now. Their uneasiness and unhappiness are derived from acts of Parliament, and regulations of government; that lately and within a few years past have been made. And this uneasiness and unhappiness, both in the cause and ef-

fects of them, though your Excellency seems and can only seem, to be of a different opinion, have extended and continue to extend to, all the Colonies throughout the Continent.

It would give us the highest satisfaction to see happiness and tranquillity restored to the Colonies; and especially to see between Great Britain and them an Union established on such an equitable Basis as neither of them shall ever wish to destroy.—We humbly supplicate the Sovereign Arbitrator and Superintendent of human affairs for these happy events.

BOSTON, February 8.

Wednesday last the Honourable House of Representatives sent the following Message to the Governor.

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Representatives having directed the Secretary to inform them, Whether you have been pleased to give your Assent to the Grants lately made to the Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. and it appearing that your Excellency had not done it. It is their Request that you would be pleased to make known to them the Difficulty (if any there be) in your Excellency's Mind, which prevents your assenting to said Grants.

The People without Doors are universally alarmed with the Report that Salaries are fixed to the Offices of the said Justices by Order of the Crown; and an unusual Delay to confirm the Grants now made, is judged by this House to be a sufficient Apology for this Enquiry.

THE GOVERNOR'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I have received Information, that his Majesty has been pleased to Order, that Salaries shall be allowed to the Justices of the Superior Court, and that such Salaries shall continue so long as those Justices shall reside within the Province, and whilst they are absent from it with his Majesty's Leave; but I have no Information that any Warrants for the Payment of such Salaries have been issued, I therefore did not give an immediate Assent to the Grants which you have made for their Services the Year past, as the Warrants, if they should hereafter be transmitted, may include Part of the same Time for which your Grants are made, but thought it most advisable to consider of some Precaution to prevent all Claim from the Province, for any Services for which the Justices may also be entitled to a Salary from the King. I hope therefore, a short Delay which has been occasioned by a Report to his Majesty, will not be thought unnecessary.

Province House,  
Feb. 4. 1773.

T. HUTCHINSON.

LONDON, December 15.

The attention of Parliament is greatly engaged by the affairs of the East-India Company, which thro' mismanagement and concealment of their true situation, appear to be almost in a state of bankruptcy, for want of money. They have been unable to pay the annual £.400,000 to Government, according to agreement, and constrained to apply for the loan of a large sum from the Bank; and tho' they could obtain but an insufficient part of the money they applied for, have incurred a cash debt of £.1,300,000. In this situation in order to inquire into, and rectify the disorders occasioned by the mismanagement of their servants in India, they concluded upon sending out six supervisors, with very ample powers, and Salaries of £.10,000 each, with a great train of attendants, which by their own account, would incur an expence of £.120,000; which was proposed to be paid out of the money, extorted from one of the Indian Princes, who owed his exaltation, to the interposition of the Company, and was therefore dependant upon them. To save this £.120,000, to the Company, the Parliament have interposed, and prohibited the sending out of the supervisors; some of them were indeed very improperly, chosen from those who had been the directors in the measures, which had brought the Company into the present distress:—The distress appears at present in a state of insupportable pressure, indeed that there has been great mismanagement for out of about three millions of revenue collected for the Company in India, not £.300,000 goes into their treasury.

On Saturday last Mr. C— and his wife were brought up to the Court of King's Bench, to answer a charge, after having been found guilty of unlawfully confining and ill treating two women, and of being disorderly in their minds. The Court fined them six shillings and eightpence, and ordered them to pay each of the women they had abused fifty pounds, and directed them likewise to pay the costs on both sides.

KINGSTON, (in Jamaica) December 17.

On Friday night the 11th instant, departed this life, his Excellency Sir William Trelawney, Bart.

net, our worthy and enter a long and painful Christian fortitude at that firm hope of a virtuous and admirable and the calm confidence of his country. The Hon. House of Representatives voted his removal from the public expence, the vote. To testify the House entertains sense they have of the tion which his mild gave to all ranks of people at his loss. The ring in this distinguished member of both branches the funeral; and on body, inclosed in a leadward shell, cover'd with furnished, lay in state which was hung with large wax tapers. The ture, the Magistrates, Navy, Militia and all vie with each other in testimonies of regard and memory.

Next day the Hon. J. usual formalities, was

St. JOHN'S, (N.B.)

The following is an gentleman in St. Vincent December 17. "We war will be soon over, is to relieve the 33d, 150th regiment, which regiment are ordered to maica, unless our Generals to detain them here; but so, unless requested there semely, who at present indulge him, though it they may be detained. rymple has superseded command of the forces, received a commission as general."

Since the first commencement the Carribs, in St. Vincent wounded and drowned, one officer of the 14th regiment ditto of the 31st killed Mackay of the 98th, and drowned at Grand Sable.

SAVANNAH, (Ga.)

We are informed that belonging to this province, ing to view the Okonee Creek Indians, one of whom blanket from the white men the company named Austin the blanket, and with the trees, exchanged several shot and Mr. Martin of Ninety ball in his body, the Indian wounded person soon expired a camp of Cherokees about

January 13. The following letter from a gentleman in here, dated November 4. most sincerely on the concert trade with Governor Wrighting the Cherokee lands. their Lordships was greatly vernal's resolution to carry in his own person, and he is measures necessary to be taken. Indeed I believe, not said he would go and himself, it would have failed colony stands indebted to him this important affair may pro-

CHARLES-TOWN, (in So.)

A grant of an immense tract the northern Colonies, which, tablished into a Proprietary Government obtained from the King, by Esq; Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Wharton.—General I himself and other Provincial in the late war, such likewise an extensive country, on the Excellency Governor Wright grant of a tract of land in the P supposed to contain three millions several other grants have also be persons, of great bodies of land for the better settling and population of the British Dominions.

On the 24th of November last, Robert Richardson, master, laden cotton, &c. bound from Jamaica lat. 23.47 north, sprung a leak,



net, our worthy and much esteemed Governor, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, and died with that firm hope of a happy immortality, which a virtuous and admirable uniformity of character, and the calm consciousness of a life well spent in the service of his country, at once inspired and justified. The Hon. House of Assembly then fittingly immediately voted his remains a magnificent funeral at the public expence, in order, as it is expressed in the vote, "To testify the grateful respect which the House entertains of his Excellency's merit; the sense they have of the great and universal satisfaction which his mild and equitable Administration gave to all ranks of people, and the real regret they feel at his loss." The Hon. the Council concurring in this distinguished resolution, a joint Committee of both branches, was appointed to conduct the funeral; and on Sunday evening the 15th the body, inclosed in a leaden coffin, placed in an outward shell, cover'd with crimson velvet; and richly furnished, lay in state in the Council Chamber, which was hung with black and illuminated with large wax tapers. The members of the Legislature, the Magistrates, the Officers of the Army, Navy, Militia and all ranks of people, seem'd to vie with each other in shewing the most grateful testimonies of regard and respect to the Governor's memory.

Next day the Hon. John Dalling, Esq; after the usual formalities, was sworn in Lieutenant Governor.

ST. JOHN'S, (in Antigua) December 23.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Vincent, to his friend here, dated December 17. "We are all in hopes the Carib war will be soon over, as the 6th regiment, which is to relieve the 3d, is arrived here, as also the 50th regiment, which last is complete. The 50th regiment are ordered to relieve the regiment at Jamaica, unless our General should think it necessary to detain them here; but he is determined not to do so, unless requested thereto by the Council and Assembly, who at present have no great inclination to indulge him, though it is the wish of us all that they may be detained. Lieutenant Colonel Dairymple has superseded General Leybourne in the command of the forces; he having three days ago received a commission appointing him Major-General."

Since the first commencement of hostilities against the Caribs, in St. Vincent, there are, killed, wounded and drowned, one hundred rank and file, one officer of the 14th regiment killed by accident, one ditto of the 31st killed by the enemy, Ensign Mackay of the 98th, and one officer of the 70th drowned at Grand Sable.

SAVANNAH, (in Georgia) January 6.

We are informed that very lately some people belonging to this province and South Carolina, going to view the Okonite lands were met by some Creek Indians, one of whom having carried off a blanket from the white men, was fired at by one of the company named Aulin, which made him drop the blanket, and with the others getting behind trees, exchanged several shot with the white people, and Mr. Martin of Ninety six having received a ball in his body, the Indians went off, and the wounded person soon expired after being carried to a camp of Cherokees about 20 miles distant.

January 13. The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend here, dated November 4. "I congratulate you most sincerely on the concurrence of the Lords of trade with Governor Wright's proposition respecting the Cherokee lands. The determination of their Lordships was greatly influenced by the Governor's resolution to carry the plan into execution in his own person, and he is now deliberating on the measures necessary to be taken previous to his departure. Indeed I believe, if the Governor had not said he would go and manage his business himself, it would have failed altogether; so that the colony stands indebted to him for every advantage this important affair may procure it."

CHARLES-TOWN, (in So. Carolina) Jan. 13.

A grant of an immense tract of country, both in the northern Colonies, which, we hear, will be established into a Proprietary Government, has been obtained from the King, by Thomas Watson, Esq; Dr. Benjamin Franklin, John Sargant, and Samuel Wharton. General Lyman, in behalf of himself and other Provincial Officers, who served in the late war, have likewise obtained a grant of an extensive country, on the Mississippi river. His Excellency Governor Wright has also obtained a grant of a tract of land in the Province of Georgia supposed to contain three millions of acres. And several other grants have also been made, to other persons, of great bodies of land on this Continent, for the better settling and populating this extensive part of the British Dominions.

On the 6th of November last, the snow Fortune, Robert Richardson, master, laden with rum, sugar, cotton, &c. bound from Jamaica for London, in lat. 23, 43 north, sprung a leak, which they find-

ing impossible to keep, they on the 18th, having lost most water in the hold, attempted to reach the Florida Straits, in order to save their lives; but in lat. 23, 43 north, sprung a leak, which they find-

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Jan. 18. On Friday last the brigantine Salisbury, belonging to Salem, John Batton, master, from Dominica and St. Eustacia, for Georgia, was lost on Duncans Island; the people and a few hog-

Jan. 19. Last week another ship full of settlers for this Province, arrived here from Belfast.

PROVIDENCE, January 30.

Since our last Capt. Samuel Dunn arrived here from Cape Francois, which he left the 4th instant, and informs, that it was reported there, when he sailed, that many of the Planters at St. Vincent were about disposing of their estates, in order to quit the Island, on account of the war with the Caribs.

NEWPORT, February 1.

Last Sunday night a light arrived Capt. William Sweet, in 24 days from the Grenades, who informs, that the English troops at St. Vincent were very sickly, and that the Caribs had poisoned the water of the rivers, on which account the English were obliged to send a great distance for the water, and for the fleet and the army; that the Caribs made frequent sallies from the hills and mountains, upon their English enemies, and have killed numbers of them; and that it was very doubtful whether the Island can be subdued by the force now there, as the natives have retreated almost inaccessible to any enemy whatever. [Heaven often protects the innocent and punishes the guilty in this world, against oppressors, tyrants, and despots.]

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 18.

Monday last the Snow Providence and Nancy, Capt. Samuel Price, arrived in 12 Weeks from New-Castle, where on his passage spoke with the following Vessels, viz. the 28th January, Lat. 28, the Snow Providence, Capt. Richard Mansfield, from New-Haven, bound to Dominica; the 2d Inst. Lat. 21, a Schooner from Tangier, bound to Boston, and the 7th Inst. 16, a Brig belonging to Philadelphia, from Virginia, bound to Barcelona.

It is therefore proposed that those who would wish to rescue the devoted State of Cocks from injustice and Cruelty, and the Nation from Reproach, would meet at Mr. De Montague's Tavern, on Saturday Evening next, in order to concert Measures for the Abolition of the most detestable Custom.

[Several long Poems, very interesting to the Public, which we engaged to publish, for a few Weeks till a large Portion of the Paper, that we have little Room for any Thing else, especially for Poems of any considerable Length, which we hope will excite us to our Correspondents for delaying the Publication of their Poems. One signed Age and Judgment has been submitted, and shall be published as soon as Room will admit.]

Neither the Boston nor Western Post yet come in.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.  
Schooner Harmony, Alexander Dean, From Pensacola,  
Sloop Charles-Town, William Whetten, St. Martins  
Brig, Wm. Lightbourn, Jun. St. Martins & St. Croix  
Charlotte, John Albouy, St. Martins  
Hawk, Daniel Frisbie, North-Carolina  
Snow Providence and Nancy, Samuel Price, New-Castle

OUTWARD  
Sloop Lydia, John Freebody, Jun. For Rhode-Island  
Claire, Thomas Richardson, Pensacola  
Sally, Thomas Alberman, Philadelphia  
Britannia, Timothy Tobey, North-Carolina  
Lawrence, William Gilbert, Tobago  
Brig Polly, Samuel Henshaw, Pensacola  
Schooner Warwick, Joseph Darrell, Barbados

CLEARED  
Sloop Squirrel, Smith Milliner, To Virginia  
Lawrence, James Gardner, St. Thomas  
Fame, Nicer Leyscraft, Jamaica  
Liberty, William Cannon, Dominica  
Pennsylvania Farmer, John Hodge, St. Christophers  
Ship Byron, John Russell, Jamaica  
Neptune, Patrick M'Cormick, Colerain  
Brig Rebecca, Robert Watts, Hispaniola  
Elizabeth, William Brown, Barbados  
Snow James and Mary, John Workman, Belfast  
Fanny, William Hallie, Newry

TO BE LET,  
And entered upon the first Day of March next,

THE Country Seat situated about four Miles from this City, (as present occupied by his Excellency General Gage) it contains about twenty Acres of Land under fine Improvement; the gardens affording in Abundance, almost every vegetable, together with a fine Collection of Fruit; and the Meadow produces yearly upwards of Thirty Loads of Clover, besides an improved Spot of Lucern. The House, Kitchen, Barn, and Stables in good Order; a full Prospect down the East River to Coles's Hook, from the House; an excellent Landing which admits a Boat that will carry eight or ten Cords of Wood close to the Dock: It is without Dispute an elegant Situation. For further Particulars, apply to Mr. PROVOOST, on Golden-Hill, next Door to Benjamin Kiffam, Esq; 72 73

TO THE PUBLIC,  
SHARPE, CURTENIUS, & LYLE,

Have rebuilt (at a considerable Expence) THE NEW-YORK AIR FURNACE,

In a much completer manner than before it was burnt down, and as they have provided themselves with a sufficient stock of pig metal, &c. they propose to carry on the Foundry business in all its branches with great diligence, and flatter themselves that the friends of America will encourage them, by preferring goods manufactured in their own country, especially when they are as good and sold as cheap as they can be imported from Europe. The goods they make and have on hand, are pot-ash kettles, coolers, calcining plates, boilers for tallow-chandlers and sugar-works; hollow ware of all kinds, half hundred, cart, waggon, and chair-boxes; fish weights, chimney-backs, bottoms and jamb plates; mill rounds, gudgeons, trunnell heads for grist and older-mills; perpetual ovens, ship's cabboots, sugar house stoves as large as one ton weight with cast pipes, bars and doors complete, also small square and common stoves for shops and cabins, fullers screws and plates, &c. &c. &c. 72 73

Imported in the last Vessels from London, and TO BE SOLD, BY

ROBERT C. LIVINGSTON, JUN.

At his Store in DOCK-STREET.  
A Great variety of new bordered chintzes for window curtains, Ladies kid gloves, An assortment of handsome ribbons, Handsome Bruffel's and Bath lace from 40s. to 70s. per yard, Handsome gauze aprons and handkerchiefs, Sundry other goods in the latest way, too tedious to mention. 72 73

Choice New-Castle Coal,

TO BE SOLD,

On board the Snow PROVIDENCE and NANCY, Captain HAYES, lying at the New-Dock. 72 73

A CHOICE Assortment of STATUARY, lately imported, of about 400 Sterling first Coal, to be sold at a very low Advance, either wholesale or by retail, for Cash, Country Produce, or short Credit. Inquire of the Printer. 72 73

PURSUANT to an Order of the

Superior Court of Common Pleas, held at Monmouth, in the County of Middlesex: Notice is hereby given, to the respective Creditors of Nathaniel Taylor, John Wilson, James and George Webb, Frederick Delmon, now deceased for Debt in the Court of the County of Monmouth, that the said Creditors appear before John Anderson, John Taylor, or James Lawrence, Esqrs, or any two of them, Judges of said Court, on Monday the 25th of March next, at two o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Court House in the County of New-Jersey, to show Cause why the said Debtors should be discharged from their Imprisonment; agreeable to the Direction of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly of New-Jersey, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Debtors." 72 73



## POET'S CORNER.

## ON FORTUNE.

SOME hoist up banners to the skies,  
Others debate her to a bubble;  
I, nor her brow nor frowns despise;  
Nor think the changing worth my trouble.  
If at my 'Doom' she chance to light,  
I civilly my Guck receive;  
The Vist paid, I bid good Night,  
Nor murmur when she takes her leave.  
Though prosperous Gales my Canvas crowd,  
Though smooth the Waves, serene the Sky,  
I trust not Calms, they Storms forebode,  
And speak th' approaching Tempest nigh.  
Then, Virtue, to the Helm repair,  
Thou, Innocence, shalt guide the Oar,  
Now bark ye Winds, Storms read the Air,  
My Rage, thus man'd, shall gain the Shore.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Governors of King's College in the City of New York, that they are desired to meet at the House of Robert Hall in the Broad-Way on Thursday the 18th of February last, at six o'clock in the Evening. Dated, February 11, 1773.

LAMBERT MOORE.

## TO BE SOLD,

On board the Ship Hope, Alexander Stewart, Master, LIVERPOOL FINE SALT, large COAL for family use, a few chaldrons Kennell COAL, and a quantity of YELLOW EARTHEN WARE in crates: For particulars apply to the master on board the ship, lying at Murray's wharf, or to

Walter and Thos. Buchanan &amp; Co.

Who have likewise for Sale on the lowest Terms, by retail, Best St Ubes packing Salt, Teneriff Wine in pipes, hogheads and quarter casks; a few hogheads of West India Rum—and a neat assortment of Dry Goods, as usual.

## To be sold at public Vendue.

The first Day of March, at the Merchant's Coffee-House; THE house and lot of ground now occupied by David Valentine, in Montgomery-Ward, fronting Water-Street, in breadth front and rear 15 feet 8 inches; and in length on each side 66 feet 3 inches, with the privilege of a water course and passage; subject to a quit rent of 15s. and 8d. per ann. said house now rents for £45 per ann.

Another house and lot of ground now occupied by Ansonet Cannon, also in Montgomery-Ward, fronting Peck's slip, in breadth front and rear 21 feet; and in length on the northerly side 44 feet, and on the southerly side 46 feet, reserving thereout a gang way along the northerly side of 4 feet; said house now rents for £40 per ann.

Another house and lot of ground now occupied by John Clark, also in Montgomery-Ward, fronting Cherry-Street, near James DeBrouck, in breadth front and rear 16 feet 8 inches, and in length on each side 306 feet; now rents for £13 per ann.

A house stable and other improvements on a leased lot of 5 acres of land for 34 years to come from May 1st; subject to £3. 15s. per ann. ground rent, rented at £13 per ann. The money to be paid the 1st of April, and possession given the 1st of May: Deeds will be given by ROBERT G. LIVINGSTON, and JOHN WETHERHEAD.

PHILIP KISSICK, DISTILLER and WINE MERCHANT, At the upper End of QUEEN-STREET, has for Sale,

MADEIRA and Teneriff WINE, Jamaica spirits, West-India and New-York Rum; brandy and Geneva, (very little inferior to French brandy or Holland's gin,) sanctified, clove, cinnamon, citron and orange waters, and Doctor Stephens' whole sale and retail at the very lowest prices, for cash or short credit.

N. B. Also, pipes, bottle corks per gross, and coffee.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all Persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOSHUA RAND, of Detroit, to pay the same to WILLIAM BACKHOUSE, in New-York, or to the Subscriber in Philadelphia, without Delay: And all those who have Demands against said Estate, are requested to bring in their Accounts properly attested, on or before the 1st Day of May next, for Payment.

J. BACKHOUSE, Administrator.

## TO BE LET,

And entered upon the first of MAY,

A CONVENIENT HOUSE in the Broadway, nearly opposite the new Oswego-Market, and two or three Houses from the Corner which leads down Leary Street, formerly occupied by James William Payne, but now dormant: For Conditions apply to Christopher Bancker, at Peck's Slip.

J. ARVIS ROEBUCK,

Cork cutter, in Maiden-Lane, near the Fly-Market, and next door to Mr. Jacobus Roosevelt; has for Sale as follows:

LONG French corks, best velvet do. common bottles do. at 12d. per Gross, Thial do. Brewers do. cork soles for shoes, ready prepared for the last, at 1s. per pair; cork jackets, swimming jackets; jay, rose jug, and stout bottle do. detached do. boxes for filling nets; Also, near rattans, canes, huckle sticks and thistles—and a general assortment of dry goods, which he is selling off for cash, at prime cost, and many articles more.

N. B. A good assortment of Holland brandies, which he will sell very low, wholesale and retail—Likewise all kinds of wines, spirits, rum, Geneva, brandy, &c. &c.

## NEW-YORK

Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Coffee-House, Where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings a Week, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

## THAT very valuable farm of

land of Adrian Hogland, late deceased, situate in Bloomingdale, in the out-ward of the city of New-York, containing 121 acres of choice land, well wooded and watered, with salt meadow sufficient to supply the farm with hay; there is on the premises a large commodious dwelling-house and kitchen, a large barn, with stables for horses and cows, with other out-houses, all well stored with (Hogland's) also a large orchard with choice apples and a very good collection of fruit trees, such as English and common cherries, pears, peaches, &c. Its vicinity to the city of New-York, together with very extensive and beautiful prospects (commanding a view of New-Harlem, the Hudson, the East-River, New-York, and its Bay, down to the lower end of the Hudson-River for many miles) fully adapted for a gentleman's country seat; and the goodness of soil, for the farmer. The whole will be sold together, or in two parts, as best suits the purchaser. For title and conditions of sale, apply to

RICHARD FLETCHER, BENJAMIN HOGLAND, WILLIAM HOGLAND.

WIGGLESWORTH, KENT and Co. Have just received per the Diana, Captain Wilson, from Liverpool; the America, Harvey, and the Beaver, Depeyster, from Hull, and the last Vessels from London, &c. a large Assortment of Goods, suitable to the Season, which they are determined to sell upon very reasonable Terms, for Cash or short Credit, at their Store the lower end of Wall Street, viz.

SUPERFINE, middling and coarse broad and narrow cloths, of all colours; blue, green and red duffles, plain and mixt Bath and Beaver coatings; Frises, Imbold's laces; yellow and white flannels, shalloons, calimancoes, drapery and tambores; black and blue cowlings; Gaiters, drawboys, Quens and Segued stoffs, grannettes; halblines, crapes, silk camlets, yd. and 1/2 yd. wide and 1/2 cotton and linen checks; 2 and 1/2 yd. wide linens, mens and womens purple and white kid gloves; velvets and velverets; quality, coat and shoe bindings; buttons, twist, coloured and white threads; diaper table cloths, buckram, and a quantity of cheap hosiery; and a large assortment of superfine, middling, coarse, plain, striped, mixt and cross barred camlets, with many other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

Said Wigglesworth, Kent and Company, have a house in England, at Leeds, Yorkshire, where they have a manufactory of woollens, and from thence supply their Store in New-York with such goods, which enables them to sell upon the best and most reasonable terms.

## TO BE SOLD, THAT very valuable farm of

land of Adrian Hogland, late deceased, situate in Bloomingdale, in the out-ward of the city of New-York, containing 121 acres of choice land, well wooded and watered, with salt meadow sufficient to supply the farm with hay; there is on the premises a large commodious dwelling-house and kitchen, a large barn, with stables for horses and cows, with other out-houses, all well stored with (Hogland's) also a large orchard with choice apples and a very good collection of fruit trees, such as English and common cherries, pears, peaches, &c. Its vicinity to the city of New-York, together with very extensive and beautiful prospects (commanding a view of New-Harlem, the Hudson, the East-River, New-York, and its Bay, down to the lower end of the Hudson-River for many miles) fully adapted for a gentleman's country seat; and the goodness of soil, for the farmer. The whole will be sold together, or in two parts, as best suits the purchaser. For title and conditions of sale, apply to

RICHARD FLETCHER, BENJAMIN HOGLAND, WILLIAM HOGLAND.

## SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For disposing of a House and Lot of Ground, &amp;c. near the Possession of William Backhouse.

The Lottery consists of 1000 Tickets, viz.

1. A House and Lot in Connecticut, near

Burlington, New-Hampshire, valued at

£1000, and a new

rent for £70 per ann. the taxes, &amp;c. &amp;c.

2. A House and lot of ground in the town

of Norwich, New-Hampshire, in

Connecticut,

3. Prizes of plate, furniture, &amp;c. the high

est of which is £1000, and a new

rent for £70 per ann. the taxes, &amp;c. &amp;c.

4. 450 Prizes, &amp;c. &amp;c.

5. 1000 Tickets, at 10s. each, &amp;c.

A blank deed is already made for the house, and

ventures may be assured, that the drawers

shall draw that and the lot of ground, &amp;c. &amp;c.

section as soon as the lottery is drawn, which will be

short time, when the fortunate purchaser will be

hand-bill, and the prize punctually paid, &amp;c. &amp;c.

Some of the tickets yet remaining unsold, may be had of

Mr. Dine Blawie, at Bowles Hook, where the Lottery

is to be drawn.

## WHEREAS there has been great

discrepancy in the parties the owners of sundry vessels in the plantations in not complying with the act of the 24th and 25th of March 1772, and more particularly the act of the 24th of March 1772, which is in force, that no ship's name registered, shall be altered without registering such ship de

AND WHEREAS all vessels trading at or belonging to any port in America, the owners or masters of which shall be liable to the same provisions and penalties as if such vessels were owned and traded by foreigners.

The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs therefore give this notice, that all persons concerned may govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Commissioners, SAMUEL MASHER, Jr. Sec'y.

TO BE SOLD, THE snuff-mill with all the u

tenants, complete, situate near the Bull's Head Tavern, in the out ward of this City, and now in the possession of George Traill. ALSO, the best of double, middling, and single refined loaf sugar, lump, powdered, strained and candied sugar; and New-York distilled rum, by JOHN VAN CORTLANDT, living in the Broad-Way— 69 72



## HATS

MANUFACTURED by the Advertiser, To be sold in FINEST, COLOURED and COCK; and by a Method peculiar to himself, to turn Rain, and prevent the Sweat of the Head-damaging the Crown.—Such Gentry and others, who have experienced his Ability, 'tis hoped will recommend.

NESBITT DEANE.

Encouragement to those who buy to sell again. Addre the Coffee-House Bridge, New-York— 95—

Just imported by the Lady Gaze, and the late Vessels from London, and 19 be sold cheap, wholesale or retail at

J. Holt's Printing Office, near the Coffee-House in Dock-Street.

A complete assortment of Stationary, among which are,

ACCOUNT, and blank books of all sorts and sizes, in parchment or rough calf. The ledgers and journals marbled and letter'd.

Writing paper of all kinds from the lowest to the highest prices, of port, cap, thick and thin post, quarto do. with black, or gilt edges, or plain folio demy and royal.

Small and large hess and white blown paper,

Blotting paper, drawing paper,

Blue, gray, and marble do. of sundry sorts,

Best cartridge and paper for paper,

Blank music books, and music paper,

Christmas pieces,

Blank lines for writing straight, of various sorts,

Five patent ink cakes, and blue blotting,

Best black and red ink powder,

Slates and pencils of all sorts,

Best pens, quills, and black lead pencils,

Best parchment large and small, and vellum;

Very best red and black wax of all sorts, and wafers in boxes,

Paper and lead standstiff,

Best Merry Andrew and Harry's playing cards,

Alphabets, memorandum and copy books forced,

Fine black and red leather pocket books of many sorts,

Recept books of all sorts and sizes, with and without

clasp, some interlined with blotting paper,

Plain and gilt home books; primers and battle-boards,

Newberry's children's books of all sorts,

Spelling books, tracts and bibles,

Young man's best companion,

Children's familiar dialogues,

Haidenberg and Johnson's catechism and grammar,

Manual exercise the right sort now in use by the army,

New-York militia do,

Philosophic folioids, Goldsmith's selected village,

Chapman's books; and a great variety of books and pamph-

lets, by the best authors on the most interesting and enter-

prising subjects.

A L O O,

Assortment of several sorts for the Year 1773 and blanks

of all sorts, viz.

Common bonds, and promissory notes

deeds, and notes and judgments,

Warrants, Indentures, Administration and bail bonds,

and of every kind and exchange

with a view for Vessels, negroes, &c.

Swearing and apprentices indentures

Porten bills, both form

Complete list of prices current in New-York

Policies of Insurance on vessels, on Goods, and vessels and

freights,

Powers of Attorney and wills and powers

Mortgages, leases and releases, &c.

Pateman's and Norton's Maccartney's maps, imported from the original warehouse, and warranted genuine.

## Mr. HOLT,

Be pleased to give this a  
and you will oblige many  
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## PREJUDICES arising

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A verse wrote by Grenville Sha  
by Anthony Benezet, of Philadelphi  
addressed to the ingenious Dr. Rush,



Mr. HOLT.

Be pleased to give this a place in your next paper, and you will oblige many of your readers who have long wished to see something published on the subject, and particularly, Sir,

your Humble Servant,  
ELEUTHEROS.

**P**REJUDICES arising from custom and education, prove often so strong, that the most liberal minds find it difficult, with all the aids of philosophy or even the Christian religion, wholly to eradicate them. Where these are national, they become more difficult, than when confined to individuals; as the cure of numbers, is not only a more arduous task than the recovery of a few, but by becoming general and being handed down from parents to their children, the opinion of each person is supported by the consent of his neighbours, and both are confirmed in the error by the sanction of their fathers; this often dissuades weak minds from attempting a change in sentiment, and may discourage the most resolute reformers from working up against a popular stream, which after all their endeavours is like to bear them down with the common current. But in an age like this, when all the advantages which the sciences and revelation can afford, are ready at hand, it would be doing injustice to the understandings of mankind to despair entirely of success; and laying too great a restraint upon our own minds not to attempt something in an affair, where we are convinced much ought to be done.

The learned in all their different departments, freely discuss the difficulties which occur. Our divines are still purging the true system of religion from the stupid tenets of popery, and the false glosses of Arminianism. Our lawyers vindicate the rights of the subject, and are the happy instruments of obtaining justice; and our learned physicians advance daily in new discoveries of the human frame, and exploding old, false opinions, concerning diseases, their causes and their cures. While one topic which cannot easily be ranged under either of these heads, as belonging wholly to them, and yet, is of such a general and interesting nature as in some measure belonging to all, and claiming the attention and candid enquiry of every member of society, remains undiscussed. "That namely of the Guinea trade, whereby near one hundred thousand of our fellow creatures are brought off every year from their own country into a foreign land, and slavery entailed upon them and their posterity." The principles on which this practice is founded, are so apparent, that all who are blessed with common sense can easily form proper conceptions of them; and we may pronounce it a subject, which would have been long before this time, fully digested, and proper regulations towards a reformation consequently taken, had not an inveterate popular prejudice prevented. A few judicious treatises have been professedly written upon this topic, some great authors have mentioned the traffic with the utmost abhorrence, and many important hints were dropped on a late occasion in England by Lord Mansfield and others; but these are all little enquired after by the Americans, since an opinion derived from our parents, joined to our interest, puts the subject quite beyond dispute, and we take it for granted that a custom we found in the world when we came into it, and which has been continually gathering strength, must be inevitably right; and they are all viewed as troublemakers in our island who endeavour to convince us of the contrary. A new paper is not the proper place to introduce the arguments which can be brought against this cruel custom; those who are desirous to be convinced, and enjoy peace of conscience in that respect, are referred to the treatises themselves. "The most general excuse that is brought in support of slavery is, that we should not be able to carry on our work in plantations without the Africans; but if slavery itself be iniquitous, then this can certainly be proved at all, for Christians had better be without plantations than to support them by cruelty and sin; although many who are well acquainted with the plantation business, affirm the possibility of carrying it on without those scenes of inhumanity which now exist. This would doubtless be more expensive than the present method; but why must planters amass a fortune faster than others? Why must they live a few years be enabled to live like princes, and be rich to a proverb? were they contented with labourer's gains, they might avoid many things which now give pain to every conscientious person, and are a reproach to the Christian religion. Another plausible argument is, that many of these unhappy wretches are, even in their own country, already slaves to their richer neighbours, and that the remainder are prisoners taken in their wars, and who would be either made slaves of there, or killed, unless sold to foreigners; therefore to detain them until ships ar-

rive to carry them away, is really doing them a kindness. But is it probable that the Africans would have so many intestine wars and so much bloodshedding, if it was not for the sake of obtaining prisoners to supply these foreign demands? And if they would, yet surely the conduct of these Barbarians towards each other, cannot be a rule for our actions, or the least indication of our behaviour towards them. If they destroy the prisoners they take in war, or make slaves of each other, Christians ought to shudder at the relation of such heathen cruelty, instead of adopting those savage customs, as an excuse or precedent for the like dealing in the article of slavery.

In Europe something of this kind was formerly found in the little petty principalities and sovereign Baronies which here and there existed. The old English villanage was a kind of hereditary servitude, while the Lord's property in his tenants, could be alienated to the purchaser of the lands; but even this differed widely from African slavery. In Poland there still remains something of this kind existing, but in general, as learning increased, and the rights of mankind, the laws of nature, and especially the reformed religion were taught and inculcated, Ignorance gave place to knowledge, cruelty yielded to humanity, and personal slavery became odious. Arbitrary government indeed, and tyrannical proceedings, are yet to be found in many kingdoms and states, and cruel measures are continually taken by the great and rich for oppressing the poor; which ever has been and probably ever will be more or less the case in this wicked world; yet still in some points justice and truth are triumphant. So that there is now scarce any, and indeed perhaps strictly speaking, no domestic hereditary slavery to be seen in any of the Christian nations in Europe; but still the greater part of the inhabitants are served at moderate expences by the poorer sort of citizens, who share the same essential blessings of society with those they serve. The Europeans in general, shudder at the very idea of personal slavery, and excepting such as have been either of the Indians, or have property in the East or West, there are none that can reconcile the practice to religion, to humanity, or reason. And it is very evident to all that have thought much upon the subject, that nothing but a strong prejudice supported by interest, can insinuate the inhabitants of America, who are blessed with the means of improvement in knowledge, and are exemplary in their professions of religion, to shut out conviction on so important a subject, and support by continual importations, the inhuman African trade.

There have already, for some time past, been many parties of different denominations, who have endeavoured to abolish slavery in this practice, which to them appears very iniquitous and unchristian. And Petitions for that purpose have been delivered to some of our colony parliaments, begging that address might be made to the King to stop if possible this cruel traffic.

The enemies to slavery know very well, that the evil is now too deeply rooted, that it cannot be all at once entirely prevented; they propose not therefore, that the Slaves now in the Colonies should be immediately manumitted. This would not only be impracticable, as it is their property too much, to hope that in this degenerate age, the conviction of truth, should in any case become so universally triumphant; but it would be equally detrimental both to society in general, and to the persons thus made free in particular. To the society, since the public stock would have a prodigious number of individuals cast upon it, who are the waste of education or any other way of maintaining themselves by trade, would be liable the continual assistance of others to keep them from starving; a truth so often confirmed by experience, that the Legislature of some of the provinces has wisely provided against this evil, by obliging the manumission, obliging the owners to find the manumitted person from any expense, in supporting himself for a year. But to the persons themselves, the sudden transition from Slavery to Liberty, the sudden cessation of all those dangerous and pernicious habits, in any measure, on which they have been brought up, and an habitual dependence on providing for themselves and children, contracted during their slavery, would either prove an obstacle to their acquiring a competence, or, if they were willing to do so, as is generally the case, they would be rendered idle and render them (as those who are otherwise, very few excepted) generally all the more miserable of mankind. The true enemies of slavery are not therefore actuated by a mistaken knowledge, they desire no remedy which would be worse than the disease; but as they are convinced every reformation must advance by degrees, so the most they desire at present is, that the importation of more Slaves from Africa, or from the Islands, or any foreign part might be prevented. The influence of many rich West India planters, together with the African Company, will doubtless be so great with the Parliament at home, as to cut off any well-grounded hopes of seeing

traffic entirely extirpated at once;—the Islands therefore of the West Indies must be left to be governed herein according to their own determinations and consciences. We in the Colonies, especially in the more northern ones, are not so deeply concerned in this, as the Islanders,—we can be easier supplied by emigrants than they; and even in a commercial view, a total stop of any further importation from Guinea, cannot be an object sufficient to alarm the African traders at all: And if it does, where is the harm? They may still fetch gum, gold dust, drugs and ivory; but for their profit, in the particular branch, of slavery, a whole land must not be involved in a sinful practice.—We can also effect our wishes in this, without any struggle with these traders in Parliament, as it can be done without the concurrence of either of the Houses. For it is in the power of our own Assemblies, entirely to prohibit any further importation of Slaves, and we have reason to believe they would immediately do it, when once they understood it to be the general voice of the people. Would it not therefore be proper that every friend to freedom should endeavour to promote a petition to our Assembly for obtaining this important end? If it be too late for this Session, which is now perhaps near an end, at least to have such a petition ready for the next.—The strongest supporters of Slavery agree, that we have already too many amongst us; and all lovers of mankind would rejoice to see even the first step taken towards a reformation in that wicked traffic; and with gratitude for that, wait until the professor of Christianity learn more to imitate their glorious Lord in meekness and benevolence, and adopt his blessed lesson, of doing to others as they would have others do to them.

To shew the public that these sentiments are not the private speculations of a single individual, but begin to be universally adopted by all the pious and generous minds on the Continent. It is thought proper to annex the following copies, one of which has already appeared in the Pennsylvania Journal, whereby we find that the House of Burgesses in Virginia (which by reason of its great Plantations requires more Slaves than any or almost all the northern Colonies together) has set the example, by addressing the King on this occasion. Many of the most respectable inhabitants of Philadelphia have petitioned their Assembly, now sitting, to interfere in this important business. If all the rest of the Provinces are equally unanimous, we have reason to expect that such acts shall be framed, as will effectually prevent any further importation of Slaves into the Colonies.

Extract from the Minutes of the House of Burgesses in Virginia, of April 1st, 1772.

Most GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Burgesses of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, beg leave, with all humility, to approach your royal presence. The many instances of your Majesty's benevolent intentions, and most gracious dispositions, to promote the prosperity and happiness of your subjects, in the Colonies, encourage us to look up to the throne, and implore your Majesty's paternal assistance, in averting a calamity of a most alarming nature. The importation of Slaves into the Colonies, from the coast of Africa, hath long been considered as a trade of great inhumanity, and under its present encouragement, we have too much reason to fear, will endanger the very existence of your Majesty's American Dominions.

We are sensible that some of your Majesty's subjects, in Great Britain, may reap emoluments from this sort of traffic, but when we consider that it greatly retards the settlements of the Colonies with more useful inhabitants, and may in time have the most destructive influence, we presume to hope that the interest of a few, will be disregarded when placed in competition, with the security and happiness of such numbers of your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects.

Deeply impressed with those sentiments we most humbly beseech your Majesty to remove all those restrictions on your Majesty's Governors of this Colony, which inhibit their assenting to such Laws, as might check so very pernicious a commerce. Your Majesty's ancient Colony and Dominion of Virginia, hath at all times, and upon every occasion, been intirely devoted to your Majesty's sacred person and government; and we cannot forego this opportunity, of renewing those assurances of the truest loyalty, and warmest affection, which we have so often, with the greatest Anxiety, given to the best of Kings, whose wisdom and goodness we esteem the surest pledge of the happiness of all his people.

Resolved, *Naming Contradictors.* That the House doth agree with the Committee, in the said Address, to be presented to his Majesty.

Resolved, That an Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, to desire that he will be pleased to transmit the Address to his Majesty, and in such manner, as he shall think most proper, to promote the desirable end proposed.

\* A piece wrote by Grenville Sharp, Esq; of London; one by Anthony Benezet, of Philadelphia; an anonymous one ascribed to the ingenious Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, &c.



To the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.  
The Petition of a Number of the Inhabitants of the City and County of Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWN,

THAT the importation of the natives of Guinea, to be sold and used as slaves in the Provinces and Islands of the British dominions in America, has long been an occasion of deep concern to a great number of the inhabitants of this province; as well on account of its inconsistency with the whole tenor of the Christian religion, as because of the evil influence it has on the religious and moral conduct of the people, and the dreadful consequence, which, it is to be feared, will one day attend in those parts where it prevails. We are the more encouraged to lay this important object before you, as we understand that some of the gentlemen, as well as northern Colonies, have been led into serious considerations of the iniquity of the practice, and the dangerous situation they are in, particularly the Province of Virginia, whose House of Burgesses has lately petitioned the King, from a deep sensibility of the danger and precarious consequences which will be attendant on a continuance of this iniquitous traffic.

We your Petitioners therefore most earnestly beseech you, to take this matter, which we apprehend to be of the utmost consequence, to the welfare and safety of the British Colonies, under your most serious consideration, and to use your utmost endeavours in making such representations, to the King and Parliament, as to you may appear most effectual, towards putting a stop to this mighty evil.

Signed by about two hundred persons of most weight in Philadelphia, and of every denomination; and if time had permitted, thousands of hands might have been obtained.

#### ROBERT G. LIVINGSTON,

WILL dispose of the following tracts of land, very cheap, for ready money; if required, for half thereof bonds will be taken, viz. A fine farm in Airmwell, in the county of Hunterdon, New Jersey, formerly occupied by Martin Ryerson, containing about 300 acres of choice land, about 20 acres of fine meadow land, wood land enough sufficient for the farm; a good farm house, 4 rooms on a floor; out houses, a good barn, very pleasantly situated on the river Raritan, about 22 miles from Brunswick, about 4 or 5 miles from Middle Rutherford and John Stevens, Esqrs, one mile from Thomas Atkinson's mills, about 3 miles from Thomas Lowrey's mills; a well settled country all round it. Inquire of James Hude, Esq; in New Brunswick. ALSO, two very fine farms in Dutchess county, in Nine Partners, about 22 miles from Poughkeepsie landing, about 2 or 3 miles from David Johnson's, Esq; each a farm house, two stories, four rooms on a floor, with barns, out-houses, and each a fine young orchard of 200 apple trees, and 10 or 20 acres of fine meadow; wood land sufficient; very well situated for a country house, in the heart of a wheat country; each farm containing about 250 acres, joining each other; both occupied by Mr. Rosewell and Michael Hopkins, two brothers. Inquire of Henry Livingston, Esq; in Poughkeepsie.

A very convenient house, and store-house joining it, now occupied by Mr. Horsfield; and another house joining that now occupied by Mr. Plowman, at the ferry on Long Island.

Also will be sold at public vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, the first day of May next, or at private sale before that time, two lots of land, No. 27 and 28, each about 500 acres, more or less, lying in the county of Albany, near Cherry-Valley, at a place called Conspicuous, in a patent of 43,000 granted to David Schuyler, Nicholas Richard, G. Stuyvesant, James Livingston, John Willet, and others.

Imported in the last Vessels from London, and to be sold by  
**SAMUEL DEALL,**  
In Broad Street, opposite the End of Silver Street,  
in NEW-YORK.

#### THE finest of Durham flour of

mustard—masters of vessels and shop-keepers in town and country, may be supplied with any quantity from a quarter of a pound to a hundred weight, at the least notice, with great allowance to those who buy to sell again. Oatmeal fresh ground, Scotch barley for broth, and the finest of split peas. Gentlemen, Ladies and the public in general, may be assured that the only person appointed by Mr. Jacob Hamet, and Mr. William Bayley, in North America, to vend the only true genuine ESSENCE OF PEARL, and PEARL DENTIFRICE for the preservation of the teeth and gums, to a great age; fine tooth brushes to use the same; and the fine new invented Cakes for shining liquid blacking for shoes and boots. With a large assortment of haberdashery and hosiery of all sorts; men's, black and white silk hose, ribbed and plain, and clouded do. men's four thread superfine knitted hose for winter; men and women's superfine white worsted hose. Gentlemen and Ladies gloves of all sorts, and an assortment of ribbons, laces and fans, large and small of the best Italian flowers; lavender and hungary water; hand and foot pomatum, and the best scented powder; the genuine Turbington's balsam of life, the best pound and paper pins; the best Harry the Villith; Great Mogul and Merry Andrew cards, gilt, bordered and plain message cards—Canary and rape seed for birds, scarlet and white clover and rye grass seed for the improvement of lands—crooked and straight combs, Bayley's boxes of improved soap with brushes for shaving—With many other articles too numerous for an advertisement.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely Negro Wench, about twenty-three years of age, with a Female child, she can do all sorts of house work, and cook and wash well, sold for no fault but want of employment. Inquire of the Printer.

#### The Scheme of Powles-Hook LOTTERY.

1 Prize	of	300 Dollars	is	300
2 Do.	of	200 —	is	200
3 Do.	of	100 —	are	200
3 Do.	of	50 —	are	150
5 Do.	of	20 —	are	100
20 Do.	of	10 —	are	100
20 Do.	of	5 —	are	100
240 Do.	of	1 —	are	100

722 Prizes,  
2425 blanks.

3000 Tickets, at 1 Dollar each, is 3000  
Those persons who choose to become adventurers are requested to apply speedily, as the lottery will certainly be drawn in March next.

#### S. SP. SKINNER,

At the North-River, in New-York,  
MAKES the very best of this Country RUM; it is equal, if not superior, to the common West-India RUM, viz well known, that he makes it of a wholesome clean Flavour, quite free from any Manner of offensive deady stinking Hog-wood, and of a substantial natural Proof, that will be sold for Cash, or usual Credit, or for Malasses, cheaper than the common Country RUM. — West-India strongest Proof, is also made at a very reasonable Price.

#### RICHARD DEANE,

DISTILLER, from LONG ISLAND:

#### TAKES this Method to return

his sincere Thanks to all his Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and to acquaint them, he has now ready for sale, at his Distillery between the College and the North-River, in Murray street, near Park Hall, a Quantity of neat Brandy, Geneva, Spirits of Wine, and Cordials of different sorts, particularly Royal Usherbaugh, red Ratafia, Cinnamon, Clove, Orange, and Anisified Waters, All-Fruit, &c. Also, of the very best Quality, Shrub Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-York RUM.

The good Quality of said DEANE's Brandy, Geneva, and Cordials, has for several Years past been well experienced, and he is determined if possible, to excel in that particular Branch of Business; and will take in Payment for any considerable Quantity of them, either Family Spirits, West-India and New-York RUM, Malasses, or Country Produce.

Empty Barrels, Kegs and Casks, (which will be delivered at first Cost) always ready to fill, and all Orders sent to the Distillery, or left at Mr. Nathan Deane's, Hardware, beside the Coffee-House Bridge, or at Mr. William Deane's, Coach-maker, in Broad Street, will be punctually attended with, and the utmost Dispatch.

Mr. Deane is fully convinced by long Experience, that the safest Means to acquire a speedy sale of the above Articles, is to make them of first Quality, at a moderate Charge, and good Appearance, which will every other Endeavour to give general Satisfaction, will be the constant Study of the Public's very obliged humble Servant,  
RICHARD DEANE.

#### TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land six miles and a half in length, and six miles in breadth, containing twenty-four thousand acres, besides the usual allowance for highways; it is situated about 500 miles nearly north of Albany, a very considerable branch of Hudson's river runs nearly through the middle of the tract; the said branch is from 20 to 30 rods wide, the land is good for about 2000 acres on each side of the same; and a considerable quantity of meadow; the remainder is mostly middling land. If a number of people who intend to make a speedy settlement intend to purchase the said tract, it will be sold at one bidding, and six pence New-York money per acre; the tract is laid out into 24 lots of 1000 acres each; if the purchasers intend to settle a minister, the proprietor will give one lot of 1000 acres for a parsonage; he will also give one hundred pounds each to enable the settlers to make roads; no sale will be made of any part of the tract unless 1000 acres can be sold, and the purchasers will obtain themselves in title at least 20 families within two years. The terms offered above will be complied with, on condition that the purchasers apply before the first day of May next. The lands are free from any claim or incumbrance whatever. An indisputable title will be given by the seller, who lives in New-York. Inquire of the Printer for further directions.  
New-York, 1st Feb. 1773.

#### WILLIAM WIKOFF,

At his Store the Corner of the Old City Market, in Hammer-Square—Has just open'd, a very handsome Assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the Season, imported in the East-India Company's, Capt. Lawrence's, and other late Vessels from Europe. All which he will sell very low for Cash, or short Credit, amongst which are,

BROAD cloth, coatings, Beardskins, frizes and Duffels, German serges Half thicks and kerseys. Red, white and yellow flannels. Rugs and blankets. Mens and womens worsted hose. Cotton caps and womens worsted mitts. Camblets, cross barr'd stuffs. Calamancoes, durans. Tammies, shalloons. A beautiful assortment of calicoes and cottons. Ribbons of all kinds. India taffeties and Perlians. Mens and womens white and beaver gloves of the best kind. And many more articles, too tedious to insert. He likewise has for sale—Rum—Wine—Geneva—Brandy—Sugar—&c. A few barrels best Peas, and best inspected Tobacco.

A few of the following Pamphlets, to be sold,  
At J. HOLT's Printing-Office,  
A Memorial of the first Settlement of Plymouth, in New-England, containing an Account of the most remarkable Events, from the Year 1620, to the Year 1659, Price 4s.  
A Moral Tale, founded on the affecting, and extraordinary Occurrences in a private Family in England, a Poem in blank Verse, Price 1s.  
A Scripture Manual, or plain Representation of the Ordinances of Baptism, design'd for the Use of all who would answer a good Conscience towards God; and give a Reason of their Faith and Practice, with Meekness and Fear. Search the Scriptures. JOHN V. 39.  
By SAMUEL WILSON. The Fourth Edition.  
This is an Attempt to shew the Invalidity of Infant Baptism, Price 9d.

The Gentlemen who had the printed Proposals for taking in Subscriptions for Printing the ANSWER to De Laune's Piece for the Non-Conformists, lately reprinted, are desired to send the Lists to the Printer heretof, the said Answer being now ready for the Press.

#### NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC, THAT THE UNIVERSAL STORE OF GERARDUS DUYSKINCK,

At the Sign of the  
LOOKING-GLASS and DRUGGIST POT,  
IS removed to the Dwelling-House, next but one from the corner of the Old Slip, now occupied by Henry Will, Pewterer, having also replaced the sign of the LOOKING-GLASS and DRUGGIST POT, from thence back of his said dwelling-house, in Little Dock-street, between the widow Duyckinck and Richard Ten Eyck, Baker, being one and the same store, running back from street to street.

He has imported from London and Bristol, in the last Vessels, A large Assortment of GOODS, Such as have not been imported to this city before, Being a curious assortment of valuable Goods, viz.

Looking-Glasses, Sconces and Dressing-Glasses;

Pictures of all Sizes and Sorts, Particular capital prints which cost for engraving from one to three hundred guineas.

China and cut white Flint Glass, A large and beautiful assortment.

A large Assortment of Drugs, With every article connected therewith;

And also in those sundry branches, as PAINTERS and LIMNERS COLOURS, DYERS and FULLERS COLOURS, WINDOW GLASS of all Sizes, With COACH and PLATE GLASS.

FOUNDERS and SMELTERS ARTICLES. JEWELLERS STONES, &c.

HATTERS TRIMMINGS. Table Knives and Forks, a complete Assortment.

London and hard Metal PEWTER, SHEET LEAD

Ditto Brass } In Boxes,  
Ditto Copper } Rolls and  
Ditto Tin } Buckles.  
Ditto Iron }

STEEL of different Sizes and Marks. NAILS and SHOT of all Sizes. WRITING PAPER of all Sizes.

Also, an Assortment of Paper Hangings and Carpeting. DISTILLERS' ARTICLES.

SPICERY—SNUFFS.

And a Variety of other Articles for Country Stores, and the Army, too tedious to mention, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms.

THE Advertiser many Years Fitter and Manufacturer to all (of Note) of this Trade, in London and Dublin, who first reduced the Price of Watch Work in this Country, and continues to bring it to the utmost Perfection.

#### WATCHES

Watch at Two Shillings, Glasses One Shilling, each; Main Springs, inside Chains, enamel'd Dial Plates, at Four Shillings each,—every Particular in repairing at HALF PRICE. And, what never was profess'd by any Watch-Maker, no future Expense, either for cleaning or mending, IS SIMNET. At the low Shop, beside the Coffee-House Bridge, New-York.

#### TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A VERY convenient House, at the Corner of Broad and Beaver-Streets, in which Capt. Mathews now lives. It has eleven Fire Places, two Kitchens, a good Yard, and others, and a gang Way into Petticoat-Lane. Also to be sold or let, the House in which the Subscriber lives, next Door to Mr. Waldron Blau's, between the Exchange and Coenties-Market. It has seven Fire Places, and will suit either a Merchant or Shop-keeper.

Also to be leased or sold, seven Lots of Ground adjoining each other, between the Albany and New Pier, all convenient for Merchants or Shop-keepers. For further Particulars inquire of the Subscriber.

70 73 WILLIAM MILNER.

House of Assembly, New Jersey, September 24th, 1772.  
THE petition of Abner Hethfield, an insolvent debtor, praying a law for his relief, &c. was read the second time—On the question, ordered that the petitioner have leave to bring in a bill at the next Session, unless cause shown to the contrary; and that he publish a copy of this order in the public news-papers six weeks before the next session. A true copy.  
67 72 JONA. DEARB, Clk.